

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 1170

一月二十六日

星期二

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1884.

三月

七十二月二十六日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 25. OCEAN, British steamer, 971
B. Brown; Saigon 20th February, General
Tung Kee.

February 26. CITY OF TOKIO, American st.,
3,129. Manly, San Francisco 24th
January, and Yokohama 19th February,
Mails and General. P. M. S. Co.

February 26. IRAOUADDY, French st., 3,765
Pasqualini, Marseilles 20th January,
Naples 2nd, Port Said 26th, Suez 27th,
Aden 1st Feb., Colombo 9th, Singapore
16th, and Saigon 20th. Mails and General.
MESSAGERS MARTIN.

February 26. TOULOUSE, French ship, from
Amoy 24th February.

February 26. ROSELYN, British st., 1,043
Mofokineh Swatow 25th Feb., General
Bun Hin & Co.

February 26. FORKIN, British steamer, 509
Geo. Westby, Tsinwan 24th Feb.
Mid Amoy 25th, General Douglas
LAPRAK & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 25.

Marie Letitia, German st., for Rajang.
Peng, British st., for Holloway.
Camerata, Dutch st., for Saigon.
Peking, British st., for Shanghai.
Salles, French st., for Holloway.
Rosetta, British st., for Singapore.
Taitton, British st., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

February 26. THALES, British steamer, for
Swatow.

February 26. HOLLOWAY, British steamer, for
Swatow.

February 26. MASSALA, German steamer, for
Saigon.

February 26. FRANCIA, German bark, for
Chooch.

February 26. TAICHOW, British steamer, for
Bangkok.

February 26. SAGHARIN, French steamer, for
Europe, &c.

February 26. ANTON, German steamer, for
Holloway.

February 26. CAMORTA, Dutch steamer, for
Saigon.

February 26. PRIMA, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ocean, st., from Saigon.—16 Chinese.
Per City of Tokio, st., from San Francisco
and Yokohama.—Mr. H. S. Greeley, Miss E.
Prosser, Mrs. A. Atchinson, and 77 Chinese.
From San Francisco, via Yokohama.—Mrs.
H. Peleg, and 1 Chinese.

For Foochow, st., for Hongkong.—From
Marselles.—Mr. L. G. D. and 4 ser-
vants. Mr. and Mrs. Ullman.

For Foochow.—From Singapore.—Mr.
H. H. Beaufort. From Saigon.—Mr. and
Miss A. L. L. and 4 servants.

For Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. and 4 ser-
vants. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Zelenay.

For Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. Juddins, 2 children
and 1 maid. Mrs. N. T. Truman, Maria Kahl,
Chamberlain, R. F. Cullen, Giovanni, Millisovich,
and A. Feirido. From Shanghai.—For Mar-
selle.—MacFrank, A. Hartley, G. B.
Bates, and Dr. H. Bohr.

DEPARTED.

For Foochow, st., for Shanghai.—Captain
Mokey.

For Foochow, st., for Foochow via Swatow.—
Mr. Murray.

For Foochow, st., from Hongkong.—For
Gulf.—Rev. Jean Clair, Sister Francois Bor-
gia, Mr. Lopiano and servant. From Singapore.
Rev. Alfred.—For Colombo.—Mr. Wilson,
Wilson, Mr. Naples.—Mr. and Mrs. Juddins, 2 children
and 1 maid. Mrs. N. T. Truman, Maria Kahl,
Chamberlain, R. F. Cullen, Giovanni, Millisovich,
and A. Feirido. From Shanghai.—For Mar-
selle.—MacFrank, A. Hartley, G. B.
Bates, and Dr. H. Bohr.

REPORTS.

The British steamer POLICE reports from Tai-
wan to Amoy experienced moderate N.E. gale
wind, 10-12 m.p.h., from Amoy to port moderate
and light winds, and from the westward. In Amoy after
noon, Perito, Juliette, Diamond, and
Nostalgia.

The American steamer CITY OF TAIPEI reports
from San Francisco Jan. 24th at 12.15
p.m. to Mordian had variable winds and fine
weather, except to Yokohama had westerly
gales and high seas. At Yokohama 16th
inst. at 7.20 a.m. sailing from Yokohama 16th
at 10.15 a.m.; in moderate and moderate gales
from W. to N.W., and thence to port moderate
monsoon.

AMOY SHIPPING.

February ARRIVALS.

16. Kwang-pai, Chinese st., from Shanghai.
16. New-chow, British st., from Shanghai.
16. Chinking, Chinese st., from Swatow.
16. Kwangtung, British st., from Foochow.
16. Chinkin, Spanish st., from Hongkong.
16. Chinkin, Chinese g.b., from Foochow.
16. Chinkin, British st., from Foochow.
17. Douglas, British st., from Hongkong.
16. Nestor, British st., from Hongkong.
16. Condor, Dutch st., from Foochow.
16. Seawo, British st., from Shanghai.
16. Nestor, British st., from Foochow.
16. Flying Fish, British g.b., from Foochow.
16. Des Juan, Spanish st., for Manila.
16. Douglas, British st., for Foochow.
16. Seawo, British st., for Swatow.
16. John Bull, German st., for Takao.
16. Nestor, British st., for Foochow.
16. New-chow, British st., for Shanghai.
16. Nestor, British st., for Singapore.
16. Condor, British st., for Taiwan.
16. Nestor, British st., for Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG
(Corrected to Date).

16. Nestor, ... Cardif. Oct. 15.
16. Nestor, ... Penang. Oct. 21.
16. Condor, ... British st. Oct. 22.
16. Flying Fish, ... Nov. 10.
16. Nestor, British st., for Manila.
16. Douglas, British st., for Foochow.
16. Seawo, British st., for Swatow.
16. Nestor, British st., for Takao.
16. Nestor, British st., for Foochow.
16. New-chow, British st., for Shanghai.
16. Nestor, British st., for Singapore.
16. Condor, British st., for Taiwan.
16. Nestor, British st., for Manila.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &
STORE & CO., LTD., WINE
MERCHANTS, have
now realized the following FRESH STORES
from CHASSE & BLACKWELL and other best
packers—

Dried and Fresh HERRINGS.
KEPPIED HERRINGS, and YARMOUTH
BLOAVERS.
BALEANS, CELEBRATED HOME-MADE JAMS,
JAMS, JAMS, and BUTTER, KELLINE'S
MARSHMALLOW.
PATE DE FOIS GRAS and ASSORTED EN-
GLISH PATES.
ENGLISH, FRENCH-DUTCH, and AMERICAN
ASPARAGUS.
GALENTINS OR GAME, BRAINS, BOARS'
HEAD CAVIAR.
FRENCH SARDINES, IN OIL AND OLIVE.
OX TONGUE, PIQUET, TONGUES, DRIED
SAUCES, CHICKEN, CHICKEN, HONEY,
PENICHE, ENGLISH and AMERICAN TURNER
VEGETABLES, SOUPS, SABAGNON, VINEGAR, &
BEAR'S GLAZED STUPFOL, BACON
and HAMS.
ASSORTED WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS,
as per lists.

LAND, CRAWFORD & CO.

18th February, 1884. [192]

INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

STEIMSEN & CO., Agents.

18th November, 1882. [192]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877.
IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents of the above
Company are Prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS of Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

18th January, 1884. [192]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Com-
pany are authorized to INSURE against
FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

1st January, 1882. [192]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are prepared to
issue Policies of Insurance against Fire
on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

January 1882. [192]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (\$SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUN SIN-SANG, Esq.

CHAN LI-CHOW, Esq. YOW-CHONG PEING, Esq.

CHAN LI-CHOW, Esq. YOW-CHONG PEING, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,
payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributary Premiums are payable to all
Contributors of Business, whether they are
Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1884. [192]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the
Reduced Premium rates to the extent of \$50,000
per annum.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

8th February, 1884. [192]

TO BE LET.

NOS. 4, 7, and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

2nd June, 1883. [192]

COALS TAKEN ON STORAGE at mod-
erate terms.

APPLY TO LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

1st February, 1884. [190]

KELLY & WALSH'S NEW TAUCHING VOLUMES.

Balintra, by Rhoda Brewster.

The Mistlets Bough, by Anthony Trollope.

Ghost of Charlotte Gray, by Florence Marryat.

Her First Appearance—Author of Molly Brown.

Through Her Administration—P. H. Burnett.

Madame Bonaparte—Miss Braddon.

Wadi—Ouida.

A Change of Acquaintance—W. D. Howells.

Regimental Legends—J. S. Winter.

Disarmed—Miss Batham Edwards.

La Mere Bauchu—Anthony Trollope.

Life's Aftermath—Emma Marshall.

Frood Foot and Novelists—Henry James.

Their Wedding Journey—Mark Twain.

True Temper—Alfred Carr.

Just—Mrs. Forreston.

One Tramp—John Habberton.

JUST RECEIVED.

Powerful Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses.

New Sketching Blocks.

Whatman's Drawing Paper.

Tracing Cloth and Tracing Paper.

Whittaker's Almanacs, 1884.

National Almanacs, 1884.

Antique and Other Root Pipes.

Cigar and Cigarette Holders.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

2nd February, 1884. [192]

INTIMATIONS.

TO BE LET.

NO. 18, ELGIN STREET.

ELGIN VILLA, CANOE ROAD.

OFFICES IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOUSES IN SPRING GARDENS, at moderate
rents.

GODOWNS, BAAK and WEST POINTS.

APPLY TO LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

8th February, 1884. [192]

LAW & CO. LTD., Agents.

5th January, 1884. [192]

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No.
11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & CO.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

1st August, 1883. [192]

NOTICE.

SUNSHINE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
of FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-Class European.

Tenants.....at 1% Not per Annum.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1884.
With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).

ROYAL OCTAVO. 55.00.

SMALL EDITION, 35.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is again much increased in size.

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS OF, and DIRECTORIES FOR,

HONGKONG—JAPAN—

Do. Ladies' Director Nagasaki.

Do. Military Forces. Kobo (Flag).

Do. Chinese Ports. Osaka.

MACAO—TOKIO—

PAKHO—TOKIO.

TOKIO—SAKAMATA.

THE PHILIPPINES—

PAULINIA—

CABA—

AMOY—

TAIKOO—

TAKIENFOO—

TAMSUL—

KELUNG—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—

COAST OF CHINA—

SAIGON—

CAMBODIA—

ANNAM—

HUE—

TURU—

QUINBA—

TONQUIN—

HAIPHONG—

HANOI—

SHANGHAI—

CHINKiang—

WUHU—

KICKIANG—

HANKOW—

JIANG—

CHENGKING—

TAICHIANG—

PEKING—

NANKING—

CORSA—

SCOUT—

JOCOBSON—

FUSAN—

YACHTS—

V різко

VADYOSTOCK—

NAVAL SQUADRONS—

United States—

GERMAN—

NAVIGATION—OFFICES OF THE COASTING STEAMERS OF

P. & O. CO.—CHINA & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS—SHIPS & CO.—

INDO-CHINA & CO.—SOUTHERN ORIENTAL

MISCELLANEOUS—COAST

CHINA MERCHANTS—

SOCIETY—

THE MAPS AND PLANS HAVE BEEN

INCREASED IN NUMBER. THEY NOW CONSIST OF

FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF SAIGON.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS NOW CONTAINS

THE NAMES OF

ELEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED, AND

SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS

ARRANGED UNDER ONE ALPHABET IN THE STRICTEST ORDER; THE INITIALS AS WELL AS THE SURNAME BEING ALPHABETICAL.

AMONG THE OTHER CONTENTS OF THE BOOK ARE—

AN ASIAN CHINESE CALENDAR, MARTIN'S SAN-

RISE AND SUNSET, HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS, &c., &c.

A FULL CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS SINCE

THE ADVENT OF FOREIGNERS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FESTIVALS, FAIRS, &c.,

OBSERVED BY CHINESE, MAHOMMEDANS, PARASIS,

JEWS, &c., WITH THE DAYS ON WHICH THEY FALL.

CALENDAR OF MONTHS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

THE HONGKONG POSTAL GUIDE FOR 1884.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT AND FROM

LONDON AND HONGKONG.

SCALES OF COMMISSIONS AND CHARGES ADOPTED BY

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI AND ELSEWHERE.

HONGKONG CHAIR, JADEWARE, AND BOAT HIRE.

THE APPENDIX CONSISTS OF

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

OF CLOSELY PRINTED MATTER, TO WHICH REFERENCES

ARE CONSTANTLY REQUIRED BY RESIDENTS AND THOSE

HAVING COMMERCIAL OR POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH

CHINA, JAPAN, OR ANY OF THE COUNTRIES ENCOMPASSED

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Iroquozzy*, Capt. Pasqualini, from Marseilles January 20th, mid ports of call, with the London mail of the 18th January, arrived here yesterday morning. The following telegrams are taken from Caylon and Indian papers—

LONDON, 5th February.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Speech. The following is a summary of the Queen's Speech:

UNITED STATES.

A streak of waste oil, flowing from a tank across the Bradford, Bordon and King's Railroad, caught fire this morning. The passenger train from Wallasey for Bradford ran into it, and the train was immediately enveloped in flames. The track for a distance of fully one hundred yards was completely destroyed. It is believed that the fire originated in one of the boxes of the engine, exploded, firing the oil, which rapidly spread and enveloped the doomed train in a mass of flames. So intense was the heat that the windows cracked and fell in.

In less time than it takes to write it the passenger coach and baggage car were converted into a seething, hissing mass of fire. The coach was filled with passengers who had run for the door, but those who were unable to do so were driven back and forced to pass through the windows to the landing in the snow. A relief train with sponges and coals was despatched to the scene. Upon arrival, a terrible sight presented itself. The passenger coach and baggage cars were smoking ruins.

The exchange of communications between my Government and the President of the French Republic with regard to the incidents arising out of the French operations in Madagascar has closed in such a manner as to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries.

Communication in connection with His

Excellency is to be apportioned to receive the news of England, France, and to conclude an agreement with Portugal relative to questions raised by that country in connection with its rights on the Congo, arrangements in connection with which are progressing favourably.

Friendly relations have been resumed between my Government and Mexico.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Turkey have been completed, and a treaty which has been arrived at with Spain awaits the sanction of the Cortes.

The revision of the commercial treaty with Japan has nearly been completed, and a treaty with Korea has been signed.

I am satisfied with the tranquillity of Egypt and the progress of orderly institutions in that country. My Government had ordered the cessation of my troops from Galilee, and the reduction of the army, which was to be concentrated at Alexandria; but, in consequence of the defeat of the Egyptian army in the Sudan, it has been deemed advisable to recall that order as a precaution against any possible effects of this military reverse in Egypt itself, and also to provide all doubt as to the maintenance of order in that country. Whilst this unforeseen and difficult situation necessarily has suspended the measures of the army of occupation of Egypt, as previously explained, it remains unchanged.

My Government has offered to the Egyptian Government the consuls required by a prudent regard to the resources and social condition of Egypt, and has despatched General Gordon to the Sudan, this being considered the best means of carrying out the resolution of the Khedive to withdraw from the interior of that province. General Gordon will be permitted by the Khedive to act with full powers in the execution of this measure.

Egyptian continues in an unmetted condition, and the assumption of imperial authority is in contemplation, and will be carried out immediately.

The condition of Ireland has considerably improved.

The Speech concludes by enumerating the principal measures for the session, namely, the bill of limitation of corporation franchises which His Majesty is to submit to Parliament on 23rd February.

The sub-committee of the Foreign Committee on Foreign Relations has had several conferences in relation to the Chinese bill, and a special meeting of the full committee has been called for Friday next to consider it. General Miller says he believes the bill will be ready for final vote on 27th February.

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The second battalion of the Eighteen Regiment has been ordered to Gibraltar and Thirty-first Regiment to Malta.

CARDO, 5th February.

In the recent defeat sustained by Baker Pasha, the Egyptian troops refused to fight and bolted. The Europeans and Turks who stood their ground were cut to pieces. The Marines have disembarked at Suez in order to prevent a panic there.

CARDO, 6th February.

Suez has been depopulated in state of siege. Baker Pasha and the Egyptian troops have recalled three British officers to organize the blacks and Turks and hold Suez.

LONDON, 5th February.

The second battalion of the Eighteen Regiment has been ordered to Gibraltar and Thirty-first Regiment to Malta.

CARDO, 6th February.

Five hundred sailors and marines on board the frigate *Orion* have been sent to Suez. The Egyptian port in the Gulf of Aden will be occupied by troops from Aden.

LONDON, 6th February.

The troops now on their way to India have been ordered to stop for orders at the next port.

LONDON, 7th February.

300 Marines have been ordered to embark at Portsmouth for Suez.

The Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to dispatch to Suez all the available Marine under his command, the number of which is estimated at 1,200.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

TEHRAN, 24th January.

The Persian troops at Herat have repulsed an attack made upon them by some bands of Merv-Turkoman.

LONDON, 31st January.

It has been arranged that Bradlaugh appears at the bar of the House of Commons on 11th February.

PARIS, 1st February.

A new French loan is announced of fourteen millions sterling.

LONDON, 31st January.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an address of congratulation from Indians residing in England, said that all his colleagues shared the Marquis of Lansdowne's sentiments regarding India. The British Government, however, was also faithful to the representative of the Congress party. The Proclamation of 1858 expressed the sentiments of the Queen which both then and now was a guarantee for the future proceeding of England towards India.

LONDON, 2nd February.

The North Staffordshire Coal Company has suspended payment, liabilities unknown.

An early strike of operatives against reduction of wages has taken place at Darwen, and five mills have been closed at Blackburn this week.

LONDON, 3rd February.

A further investigation into the affairs of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, stockbrokers, shows that the London Chartered Bank of Australia has been defrauded to the extent of £120,000, and that the firm have been guilty of a wholesale appropriation of the bank's securities.

Sir Bartle Frere is seriously ill.

LONDON, 4th February.

The Times says—On Tuesday last, shortly before the special trial which took place at Derby, County Donegal, the Marquis of D'Alton, a member of the British Parliament, was also-father to the representative of the Catholic party. The Proclamation of 1858 expressed the sentiments of the Queen which both then and now was a guarantee for the future proceeding of England towards India.

LONDON, 21st January.

The steamer *Juno*, bound for Calcutta, has been totally wrecked at the mouth of the Moray, and all the crew have perished.

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LONDON, 5th February.

The British Government has given sanction to the convention between M. de Lessups and the British shipowners in connection with the Suez Canal.

INDIAN NEWS.

CALCUTTA, 25th January.

The Elbert Bill, as modified, was passed to-day.

MADRAS, 5th January.

The Vicerey arrived this afternoon and met with an enthusiastic reception by the natives. Most of the European officials were absent.

BOMBAY, 4th February.

A good deal of excitement was created yesterday by the news of an attempt being made to enrol Bombay lancers for the service of French troops in the Tonkin river.

There are two French steamers in harbour at present, which are supposed to have been chartered for the purpose of conveying lancers to Tonkin. General O'Donnell, the player of Clancy, and the captain of the British Legion, Mr. D'Alton, arrived on Saturday from Port Blair. The latter, it is said, had far received no definite orders as to how to act, but in the meantime the British Consul has been instructed by the civil authority to see that no Bombay lancers are shipped on board anticipated vessels.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

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A new French loan is announced of fourteen millions sterling.

LONDON, 31st January.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an address of congratulation from Indians residing in England, said that all his colleagues shared the Marquis of Lansdowne's sentiments regarding India. The British Government, however, was also faithful to the representative of the Congress party. The Proclamation of 1858 expressed the sentiments of the Queen which both then and now was a guarantee for the future proceeding of England towards India.

LONDON, 2nd February.

The North Staffordshire Coal Company has suspended payment, liabilities unknown.

An early strike of operatives against reduction of wages has taken place at Darwen, and five mills have been closed at Blackburn this week.

LONDON, 5th February.

The British Government has given sanction to the convention between M. de Lessups and the British shipowners in connection with the Suez Canal.

INDIAN NEWS.

CALCUTTA, 25th January.

The Elbert Bill, as modified, was passed to-day.

MADRAS, 5th January.

The Vicerey arrived this afternoon and met with an enthusiastic reception by the natives. Most of the European officials were absent.

BOMBAY, 4th February.

A good deal of excitement was created yesterday by the news of an attempt being made to enrol Bombay lancers for the service of French troops in the Tonkin river.

There are two French steamers in harbour at present, which are supposed to have been chartered for the purpose of conveying lancers to Tonkin. General O'Donnell, the player of Clancy, and the captain of the British Legion, Mr. D'Alton, arrived on Saturday from Port Blair. The latter, it is said, had far received no definite orders as to how to act, but in the meantime the British Consul has been instructed by the civil authority to see that no Bombay lancers are shipped on board anticipated vessels.

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EXTRACTS.

THE PARADOX OF TIME.
Time goes, you say? Ah no!
Alas, Time stays, we go;
Or else, were this not so,
What need to chain the hours?
For Youth were always ours.
Time goes, you say!—ah no!
Ours is the eyes' deceit
Of men whose flying feet
Lead through some landscape
We pass, and think we see,
The world behind us.

The earth's fixed surface floor—
Alas, Time stays—we go !

Once in the days of old,
Your locks were curling gold,
And mine had shamed the crown
Now, in the self-same stage,
We've reached the silver age ;
Time goes, you say !—ah no !

Once, when my voice was strong
I filled the woods with song
To praise your "rose" and "e
My bird, that sang, is dead ;
Where are your roses fled ?
Alas, Time stays—we go !

See, in what traversed ways,
What backward Fate delays
The hopes we used to know ;
Where are our old desires ?—
Ah ! where those vanished fires ?
Time goes, you say !—ah no !

How far, how far, O Sweet !
The past behind our foot
Lies in the even-glow !
Now, on the forward way,
Let us fold hands, and pray ;
Alas ! Time stays—we go !

AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE TOY FAIR IN PARIS.

A toy fair is in full swing, writes the *News*' correspondent from Paris. It has greatly spread, and now includes outer Boulevards, from Clichy to Charenton. During the daytime little is to be seen but an array of square wooden booths along inner Boulevards, from the Madeleine to Place de la République, and of shanties and merry-go-rounds between two first-named points. The caterers of sweets and sweetmeats form a numerous brotherhood, as theirs is a trade which brings in, sure though small. A stall artistically filled with piles of oranges, glowing as the flesh of their Christmas ripeness a warm red colour, is a pleasant sight, no doubt towards the end of the evening.

true that highly-finished, ingenious, and costly playthings are seldom, if ever, imported from Germany; but it is no less true that an enormous mass which are clumsy, heap, and scarcely more than suggestions of the things they are meant to represent, are fabricated in Paris workshops. Some years ago all the dolls' heads in hollow porcelain, with or without real hair, were sent from beyond the Rhine. Bodies and clothes were furnished to them here. Many French manufacturers of cheap earthenware have gone into this branch of trade, and really succeed in turning out charmingly pretty heads, which are a great improvement on the old-fashioned staring ones which delighted our mothers and grandmothers in their juvenile years. Sculptors of acknowledged merit are not ashamed to furnish models of *poupées à tête céramiques*, the best class of which have in leaving the potters' hands no skull. The want is supplied by the insertion of a cork to which a wig is attached. The porcelain-headed dolls are excellent for trade, owing to the fragility of their faces. Little girls who have been lavish affection on them have often reason to deplore sad and disfiguring accidents. German *poupards*, or mock human figures, which are not intended to wear feminine attire, are not noisy. French always are. They have springs in their stomachs which can be made to squeak, or internal rattles, or whistles in their head or their feet, or they can perhaps be wound up to play on drums. A favourite plaything is a realistic crocodile in *carton-pâle*. In an orifice in the stomach there are a pair of wheels and a mechanism like that of a roasting-jack, which, on being wound up, set them going. The latest advances in the awkward manner peculiar to amphibious creatures, and when it has a pair of wide extended jaws is startling as well as frightful. Guttapercha is one of the materials on which the Paris toy-maker likes to exercise his ingenuity. One factory in the Faubourg St. Martin does a rattling trade in elastic toys. There are many equally great establishments which work in guttapercha for Paris and provincial retail dealers. They are usually as busy in spring as in autumn. In the former season they prepare for the country fairs and markets. Their best customers are the itinerant dealers. The comic and the other guttapercha balls, which are annually manufactured.

is company, while throe is none. Poker is essentially a gambling game. In fact it is impossible to play it for love, as the only check against utter recklessness—namely, fear of losing your money—would be wanting. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say that the chief excitement of it consists, so much in winning the stakes, as in the pleasure of outwitting your adversary. It is an adaptation of and an improvement on the old-fashioned English game of "rag." Each consists of five cards, instead of three, as in its English prototype; so the variety of combinations, and consequent difficulty of forming an estimate of what the other players hold, is infinitely greater. Each player has the opportunity of changing one or all his cards once; this process, of course, must be carefully watched, so as to gain some indication of what your adversaries are trying for. It is, at best, a very slight and uncertain one that can be thus gained, as an experienced player will change card differently at different times from precisely the same hand, and resort to all sorts of devices to throw his adversaries off the scent. The hands rank in a strictly defined order of value, which is easily mastered; and it is practically impossible for two of the same value should ever be held at the same time. The play simply consists in each player in turn increasing his stake so as to make it equal to the total stake of the last preceding player, and, if he sees fit, he may, whenever it comes to his turn to play, "raise" it by as much as he pleases; any one who does not choose to "see a raise"—i.e., to cover it with a like amount—can at any time "run," i.e., throw down his cards and abandon all claim to the pool; whenever the stakes are equal all stand, and the last player does "raise," he "call"; the best hand shown then takes the pool, but those who do not claim it are not obliged to show, and thereby expose their style of play. Frequently all but one go out, and all the money is taken, without even showing his hand, by the player who has "gone better" than any one else.

Poker, as we have seen, is played in a vague, sententious manner, as few words being used as possible. "Poker talk," on the contrary, has passed into a proverb; you may say as much as you like "with intent to deceive," the great object being to throw your adversary off his guard.

RADITIONAL HISTORY OF HAGAR'S WELL AT MECCA.

When Hagar and the infant Ishmael were abandoned by Abraham for domestic reasons which every family man must approve, they wandered into the valley of Mecca, or rather where Mecca was afterwards founded, and Hagar, oppressed by the heat, began to search for water to relieve the thirst from which she and the child were suffering. She went backwards and forwards between the hills of Safa and Marwa, seeking in vain; at last, returning to the spot where she had left the infant, found that Ishmael had himself discovered the spring they both needed by a simple expedient, familiar to babies of all nations and periods. Kicking out against the ground, his infantile efforts had laid bare one of those springs which in Arabia are frequently concealed by a light layer of sand. This spring which saved the life of the Arabs is the well Zemzem, so called (by aious onomatopœia) from the murmuring sound of its waters. Such at least is the Arab tradition of the origin of the well that now forms one of the most sacred objects within

This one of the most sacred objects within the precincts of the Kaaba, or Holy Temple at Mecca. The Kaaba itself—a cubical building covered outside with hangings of black damask, and famous for the sacred stone in one of its corners, which is said (and not improbably, as it seems to be no trifling) to have fallen from heaven, and which has therefore been kissed black by centuries of adoring pilgrims—was, according to the same authority, built by Abraham after the pattern of a temple which Adam had seen in Paradise, and of which he had transmitted the design to his descendants. Without professing absolute faith in this interesting history, it is certain that the Kaaba and the well Zemzem are among the most ancient of the antiquities of Arabia. They both were connected with the oldest superstitions of the pagan Arabs, and existed in very much their present form, and were applied very much their present uses before the time of Mahomet. It was the prophet's grandfather who reopened the well, of the position of which he had been warned in a dream, whilst he was trying to devise some convenient means of fulfilling his special duty of supplying water to the tribes who flocked annually to worship at the Kaaba. Digging in the appointed spot, he found two golden gazelles, and some swords and suits of armour which had been buried

re three centuries before, and further excavation revealed the remains of an ancient piece of masonry enclosing a copious and never-failing spring, which was at once accepted as the traditional well of Hagar. It is probable at least that the masonry dates from the old days of the mercantile prosperity of Mecca, perhaps even from pre-Christian times. Ever since this rediscovery the well, Zemzem has held a prominent place among the holy things of the Arabian people. The millions of pilgrims who have traversed the steps of Hagar and run naked from Safa to Marwa, and have performed the circuit of the Kaaba seven times, as their Arabian ancestors did before Mahomet made Mecca pilgrimage a part of his religion, do not leave the "Haram esh-Sherif" without washing in, or at least tasting, the water of the well Zemzem, and most of them carry

ay a flask of the holy water. No more valuable present can be offered by a returned pilgrim to his friends than a bottle of this miraculous, though admittedly brackish, fluid. Its properties are quite unique in the eyes of the faithful. It can cure diseases; sprinkled on grave clothes it produces the best salutary results in the future state of the deceased; while a single sip is the best talisman that a host can offer to his most distinguished guest. One famous traditionist, whose memory was proverbial, ascribed his preventive powers entirely to the copious founts he had taken of the water of Zemzem, which Sale gravely remarks appears to be really as efficacious in its own province as the spring of Helicon has proved to the inspiration of poets. Professor Heaton's analysis of this miraculous water will cause a severe shock to all true believers who read *Lancet*; though from what one hears of the East there is nothing surprising in the discovery that the well of Zemzem is foul as a good many other saintly fountains. The water in the fountains of Mecca never strikes the eye or nose with a very pleasing impression, and Zemzem is in the midst of a thickly-built city, where drainage is of a peculiarly primitive description, and the well is almost necessarily affected by the drainings from the countless masses of beasts which are annually sacrificed by the pilgrims in the neighbouring valley of Mina. It is, however, some satisfaction to remember that muddiness in a source of inspiration has never been believed to miraculous effects, and that the immortal Wotton, if we are to believe the "Batch of the Books," found slime even beneath the limpid waters of Helicon. Zemzem will no doubt work wonders in spite of the

Mr. Singer, of sewing-machine fame, left five
lies and \$8,000,000 behind him. Most of
ortune has now been divided among his
ren. His widow, it is stated, married a
in Paris, and the baron has since become

BONGKONG MARKETS.

as REPORTED BY VIETNAM ON THE 27TH FEB

COTTON GOODS.	
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	\$2.35 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per 100 lbs.	\$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 23 to 32, per 100 lbs.	\$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 33 to 42, per 100 lbs.	\$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	\$78.00 to 79.50
Shirtings, per piece	\$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	\$1.60 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	\$2.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	\$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	\$2.35 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	\$2.45 to 2.60
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	\$2.85 to 2.90
Troy Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	\$1.55 to 1.68
Troy Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	\$1.77 to 1.85
Troy Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	\$1.95 to 2.22
Troy Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	\$2.05 to 2.75
Troy Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	\$2.97 to 2.99
Troy T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	\$1.20 to 1.25
Troy T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	\$1.33 to 1.70
Troy T-Cloths, 24 yds. 20 in. 8 lbs. K.O. p. pc.	\$1.80 to 1.85
Troy T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. V.V. p. pc.	\$2.80 to 3.35
Troy T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8 lbs. X.K. p. pc.	\$2.45 to 2.50
Hankiehiefs, Blue, per dozen	\$0.00 to 0.65
Hankiehiefs, Brown, per dozen	\$0.55 to 0.62
Hankiehiefs, Red, per dozen	\$0.63 to 0.65
Hankiehiefs, Light Red, per dozen	\$0.66 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	\$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 23 inches per yard	\$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	\$0.21 to 0.23
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	\$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	\$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	\$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	\$2.80 to 3.95
White Shirtings, 800 reed, per piece	\$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	\$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	\$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	\$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MR, per piece	\$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	\$2.43 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	\$2.50 to 2.65
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	\$5.70 to 5.75
Gamlets, SS, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Gamlets, S, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Gamlets, S, per piece	\$14.50 to 15.00
Coals, Adoat, per ton	— to —
Gamlets, BBB, per piece	\$16.50 to 17.00
Coals, English steam, per ton	\$10.25 to 10.00
Gamlets, AA, per piece	\$16.50 to 17.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	\$9.25 to —
Gamlets, L.L, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Coffee, per picoul	\$23.20 to 24.50
Long Ells, M.M. Scarlet, per piece	\$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, M.M. Assorted, per piece	\$6.85 to 6.70
Long Ells, H.H. Scarlet, per piece	\$6.85 to 7.70
Long Ells, H.H. Assorted, per piece	\$6.45 to 6.70
Long Ells, H. Scarlet, per piece	\$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H. Assorted, per piece	\$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	\$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	\$0.73 to 0.78
METALS.	
Iron, Nail Road, per picoul	\$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picoul	\$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picoul	\$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Wire, per picoul	\$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WG, per picoul	\$4.50 to 4.55
Lead, LB, per picoul	\$4.40 to 4.45
Lead, Hole Chop, per picoul	\$4.40 to 4.42
Dates, Black, per picoul	Tls. 2.80 to 2.95
Quicksilver, English, per picoul	\$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picoul	\$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub	\$8.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	\$4.15 to 4.25
Solder, per picoul	\$5.60 to 5.65
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	\$1.43 to 1.74
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	\$1.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	\$8.30 to 8.35
Fungus	\$80.00 to 30.50
Films, per picoul	\$0.50 to 0.63
PRODUCE.	
Almonds, per picoul	\$23.00 to 33.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picoul	\$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picoul	\$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picoul	\$17.50 to 18.50
Boche de Mer, per picoul	\$20.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picoul	\$11.60 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picoul	\$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picoul	\$65.50 to 65.80
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picoul	\$1,850 to 3,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picoul	\$650 to 730
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picoul	\$76.00 to 200
Brimstone, per picoul	\$2.55 to 2.65
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picoul	\$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picoul	\$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picoul	\$6.15 to 6.35
Wheat, Tientsin, per picoul	\$2.15 to 2.20
Wheat, Japan, per picoul	\$2.15 to 2.20
Wood Oil, per picoul	Tls. 6.5.1 to 6.4
Vinday Glass, per box	\$1.65 to 2.7
Rhubarbers Horn, Mother, per picoul	\$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picoul	\$1.95 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, No. 3, per picoul	\$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picoul	\$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picoul	\$1.87 to 1.89
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picoul	\$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	\$1.75 to 1.78
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	\$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	\$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpotto, per picoul	\$5.61 to 6.63
Seaweed, Green, per picoul	\$1.95 to 2.30
Seaweed, Cut, per picoul	\$2.35 to 2.40
Sesameum, White, per picoul	\$1.92 to 3.95
Sesameum, Black, per picoul	Tls. 2.45 to 2.5.5
Sharkfin, per picoul	\$24.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picoul	\$27.00 to 39.00
Shallish, California, per picoul	\$11.50 to 12.00
Stonkfish, per picoul	\$3.00 to 8.50
Straits Produce, &c.	
Betel Nut, per picoul	\$4.17 to 4.20
Pepper, White, per picoul	\$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picoul	\$13.50 to 18.00
Rattan, Straits, per picoul	\$5.30 to 5.5
Rattans, Bangar, per picoul	\$4.35 to 4.62
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picoul	\$4.80 to 4.82
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picoul	\$21.50 to 22.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picoul	\$1.45 to 1.6
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picoul	\$2.25 to 2.3
Sugar, Shek-long, White, No. 1, p. pol.	\$7.50 to 8.0
Sugar, Shek-long, White, No. 2, p. pol.	\$8.75 to 8.92
Sugar, Shek-long, Brown, per picoul	\$4.25 to 4.38
Sugar Candy, Shek-long, per picoul	\$8.90 to 9.0
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picoul	\$9.65 to 9.7
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picoul	\$8.75 to 7.8
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picoul	\$7.50 to 7.7
Wheat, Tientsin, per picoul	\$2.15 to 2.2
Wheat, Japan, per picoul	\$2.15 to 2.2
Wood Oil, per picoul	Tls. 6.5.1 to 6.4
Vinday Glass, per box	\$1.65 to 2.7

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATER

Starlight Oct.

**Swift
Tweed**

July, 1884.

Wolf

YOKOHAMA.				CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.								
IN PORT ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 1884.				NAME.		FLAG AND BIG.		GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER	STATION.
ma	Nov. 10	Brassey	Am. sch	45	J. D. Carroll & Co.	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	—	Hongkong	
ph. Marshall	Feb. 9	MacFader	Brit. bk	1093	J. Isaacs & Co.	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	—	
inapolis	Feb. 4	Woodworth	Brit. bk	915	J. D. Carroll & Co.	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong	
ack Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Hahn	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Canton	
rondelet	Feb. 18	Stetson	Am. sh	1439	Smith, Baker & Co.	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	—	
ana	Oct. 28	Peterson	Am. sch	77	Master	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Canton	
v. Beaulieu	Nov. 20	Oetting	Ger. bk	386	Grosser & Co.	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—	
enury	Feb. 13	Thomson	Brit. bkn	283	J. E. Collyer & Co.	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—	
am	Aug. 23	Muras	Brit. sch	294	Master	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Canton	
lens	Nov. 6	Busk	Brit. sch	80	Captain	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—	
ia	Nov. 6	Woston	Am. sch	70	J. D. Carroll & Co.	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	—	
ry C. Bohm	Nov. 23	Baade	Ger. sch	48	P. Bohl	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yin Ting	Canton	
mo	Oct. 23	Hidderbjelke	Rus. sch	128	Ginsberg	Viceroy's gunboat	4	362	125	Chow Shoi	Canton	
ent	Feb. 16	Roder	Ger. bk	460	Jardins, Matheson & Co.	Revenue cruiser	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Canton	
iego	Nov. 12	Ewalt	Brit. sch	48	Captain	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Lin	—	
ee	Nov. 14	Wilson	Rus. sch	53	R. Clarke	Sai Haung	—	—	—	Chinese Admiral	Boyu Forts	
thalis	Nov. 17	Johnson	Rus. sch	52	R. Clarke	Tching-on	2	120	40	Ching	Tiugde Forts	
idor	Feb. 16	Landholm	Brit. bk	342	J. H. Callinan & Co.	Tching-po	3	100	40	—	—	